



Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program

ACSAC 2017

NITRD Panel: Big Data for Security

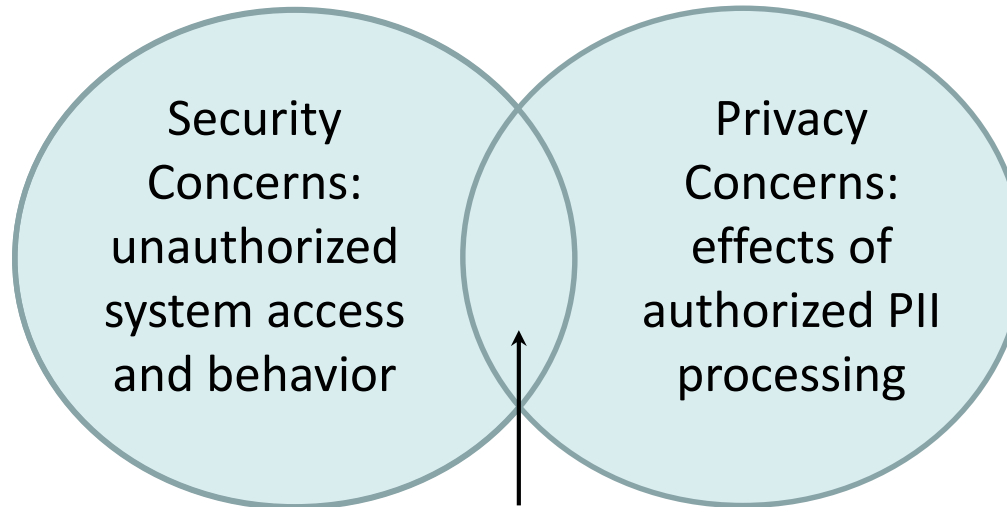
Can We Improve Security and Preserve Privacy?

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Joshua Baron | Program Manager, DARPA |
| Jeremy Epstein | Deputy Division Director, NSF |
| Steven King | Deputy Director, Cyber Technology, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense |
| Scott Tousley | Deputy Director, Cyber Security Division, DHS S&T |
| Tomas Vagoun | R&D Coordinator, NITRD |



On Information Security and Privacy

Challenge:
build systems
that satisfy
technical
requirements



Challenge:
build systems that
satisfy social
requirements:
privacy expectations
(norms and laws)

Security Engineering Objectives

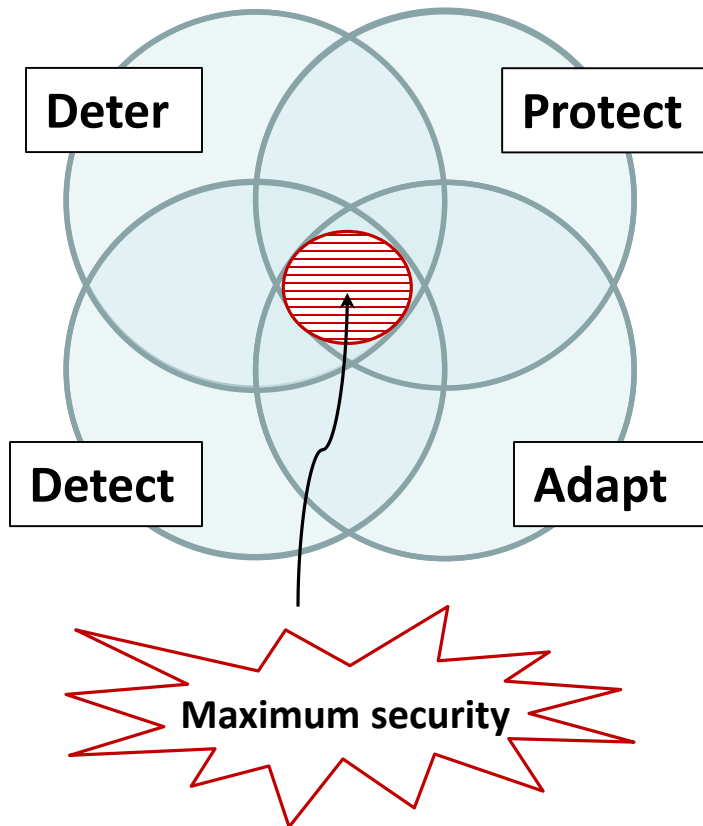
- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability
- Nonrepudiation
- ...

Security of PII

Privacy Engineering Objectives

- Predictability (contextual integrity)
- Disassociability (unlinkability)
- Manageability (intervenability)
- Transparency
- ...
- [see NIST IR 8062/Privacy Engineering]

Strategic Plan for Federal Cybersecurity R&D

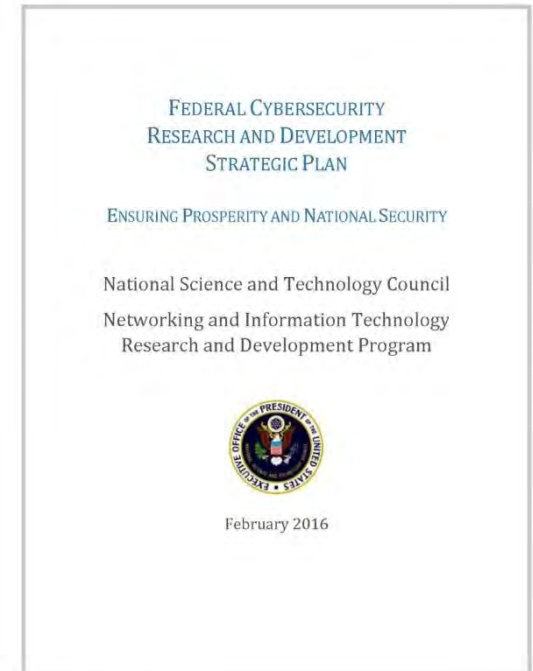


Federal Cybersecurity R&D Goals

- S&T for **effective and efficient risk management**
- S&T for **sustainably secure systems development and operation**
- S&T for **effective and efficient defensive deterrence**

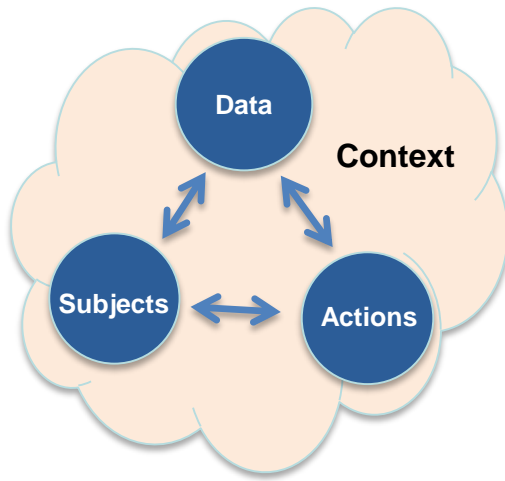
Critical Dependencies

- Scientific foundations
- Risk management
- Human aspects
- Transition to practice
- Workforce development
- Infrastructure for research

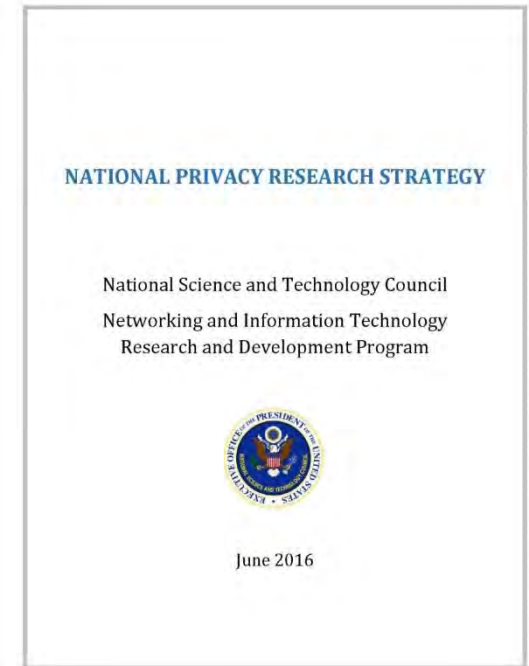


Strategic Plan for Federal Privacy R&D

Privacy As



- ◆ Foster multidisciplinary approach to privacy research and solutions
- ◆ Understand and measure privacy desires and impacts
- ◆ Develop system design methods that incorporate privacy desires, requirements, and controls
- ◆ Increase transparency of data collection, sharing, use, and retention
- ◆ Assure that information flows and use are consistent with privacy rules
- ◆ Develop approaches for remediation and recovery
- ◆ Reduce privacy risks of analytical algorithms



Strategic Plan for Federal Big Data R&D

Next Generation Capabilities

- New models, architectures, statistical methods, networks, algorithms

Privacy & Ethics

- Provide equitable privacy protections
- Understand ethics for data governance
- Enable secure BD cyberspace

Partnerships

- Encourage cross-sector, cross-agency BD collaborations
- Promote policies/frameworks for faster responses

Cyberinfrastructure

- Build and sustain research cyberinfrastructure for BD innovation

Education

- Expand the pool of data scientists
- Broaden data-capable workforce
- Expand the community of data-empowered domain experts

Data Sharing

- New metadata standards, frameworks, APIs, ontologies



Trustworthiness & Decision-making

- New statistical tests, metadata management, curation, multi objective data driven support systems



THE FEDERAL BIG DATA
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIC PLAN

THE NETWORKING AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

FEDERAL CYBERSECURITY
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIC PLAN

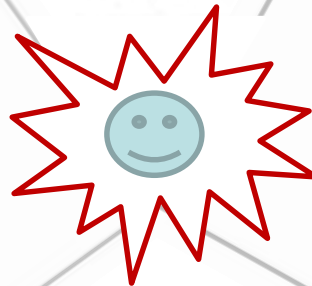
ENSURING PROSPERITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY
National Science and Technology Council
Networking and Information Technology
Research and Development Program



February 2016



MAY 2016



NATIONAL PRIVACY RESEARCH STRATEGY

National Science and Technology Council
Networking and Information Technology
Research and Development Program



June 2016

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NITRD Cybersecurity and Privacy R&D
Technical Coordinator
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Brandeis Program

Dr Josh Baron
Program Manager

ACSAC big data privacy panel

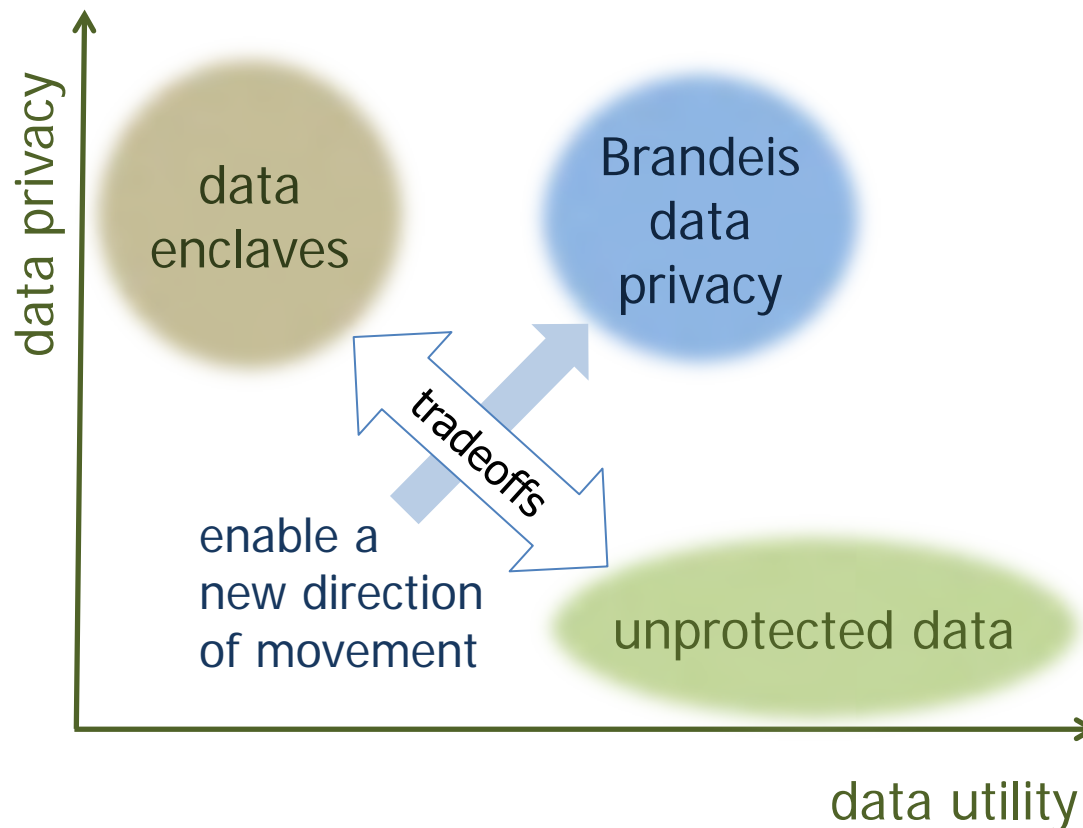
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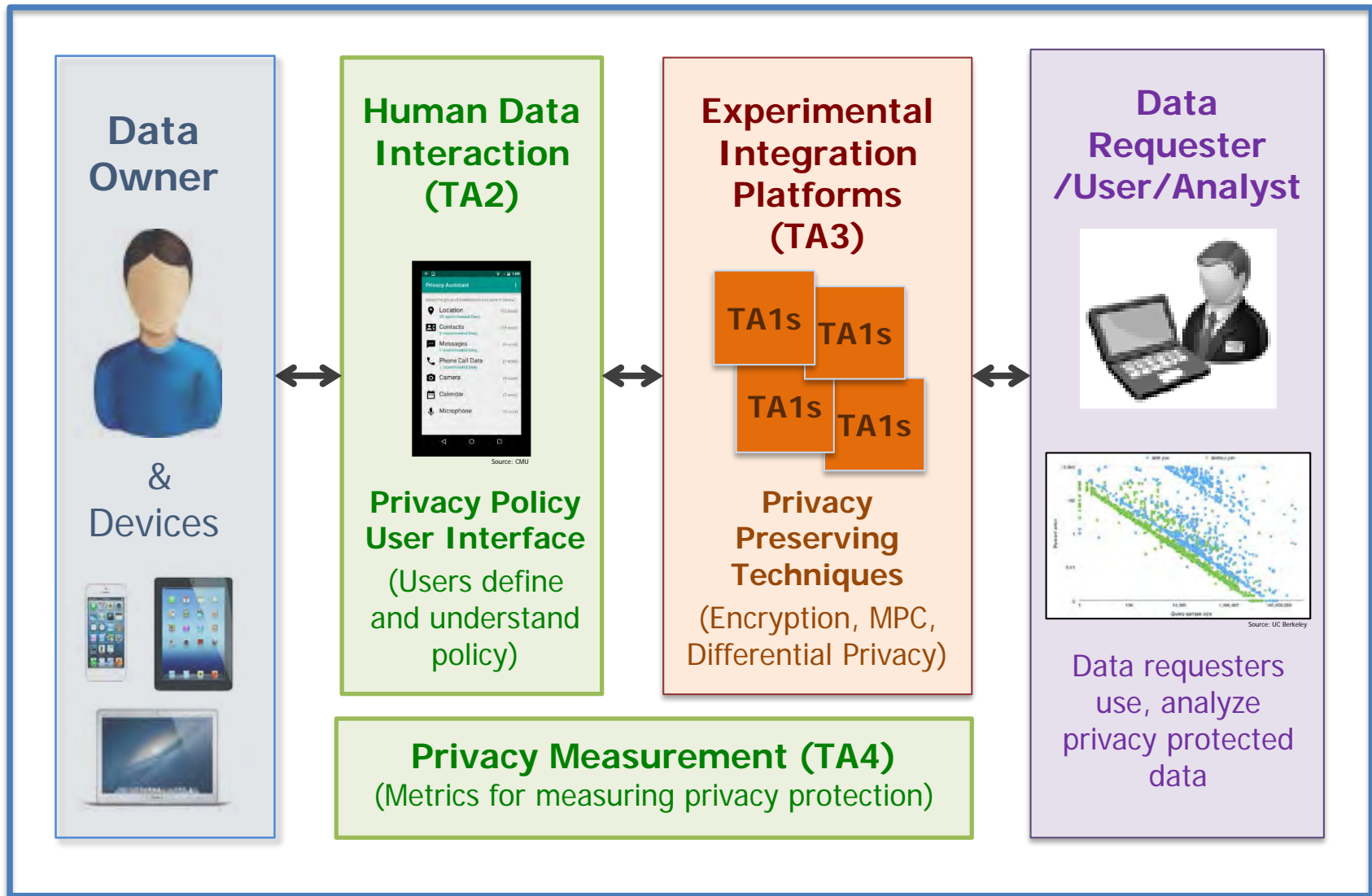
Program Objective

Develop tools and techniques to enable the building of information systems where private data can be used for the intended purpose – and no other





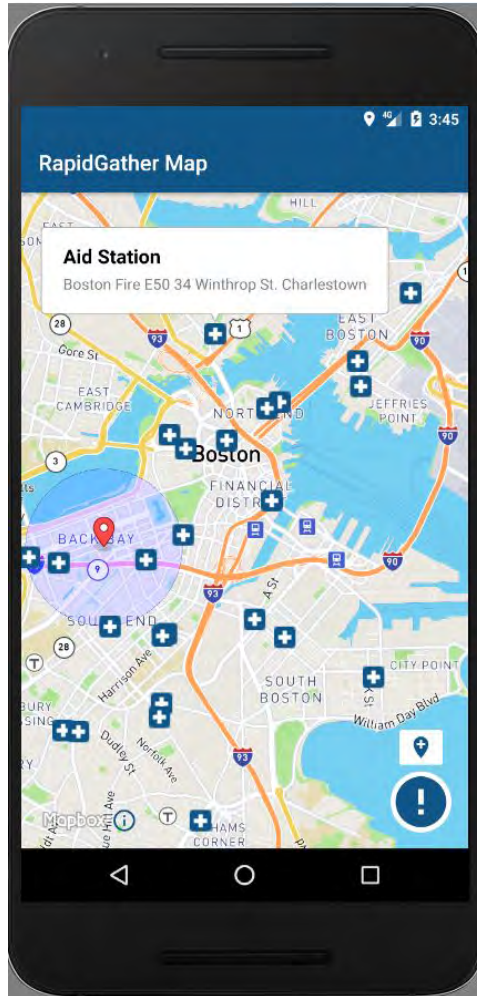
Brandeis System Concept





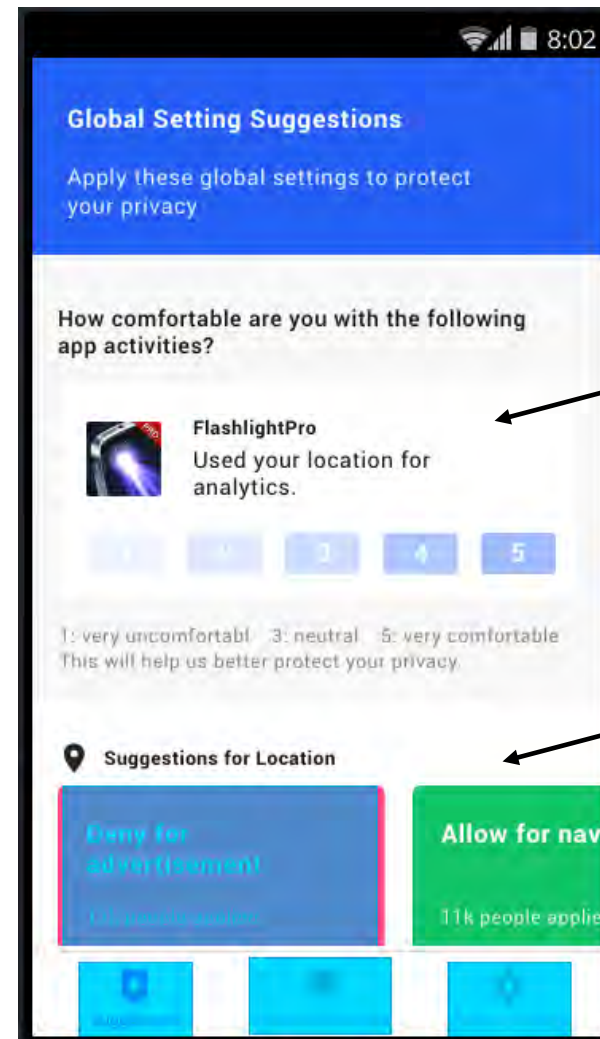
Privacy-Enhanced (PE) Android

PE Android with RapidGather App



Source: Raytheon BBN

Prototype simple interface for privacy decisions



*Infer user
privacy
prefs*

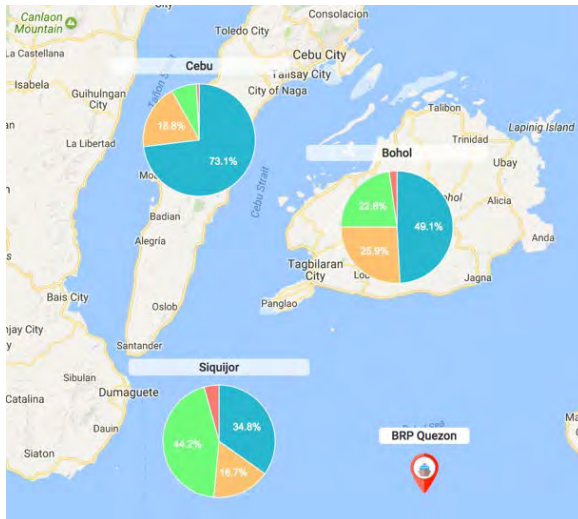
*Crowdsource
privacy
reasoning*



Coalition Information Sharing

Policy-differentiated Information Access:

- Different content and resolution based on privacy policies for different community, national, and international roles

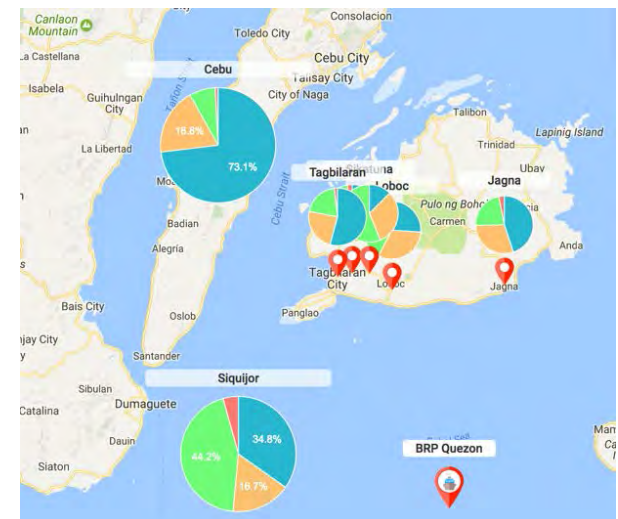


International Response Coordinator:

*nation-level view, but no
community level details*



Cebu City Coordinator: *community-level view only*



Bohol Coordinator: *community-level view for Bohol, nation-level view for others*

Source: SRI

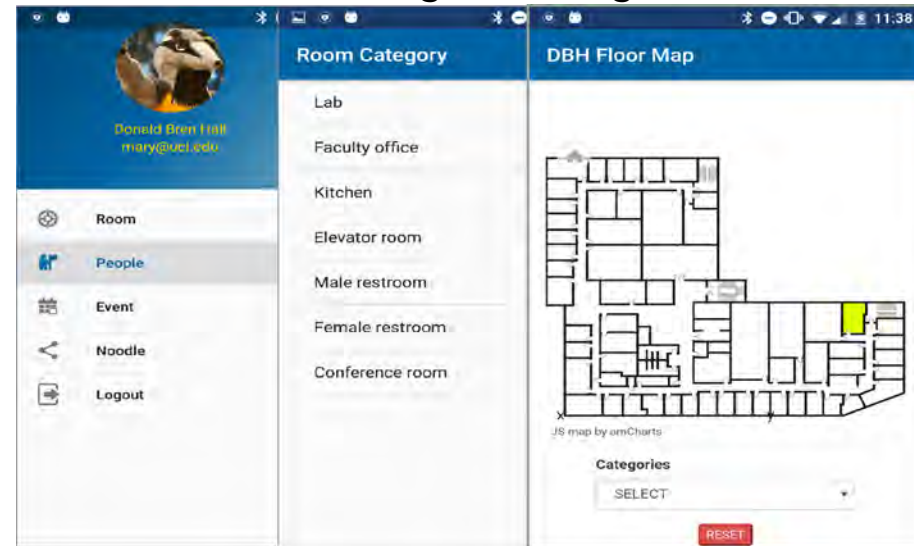


UC Irvine smart building privacy testbed

Building testbed for researching and experimenting with privacy technologies:

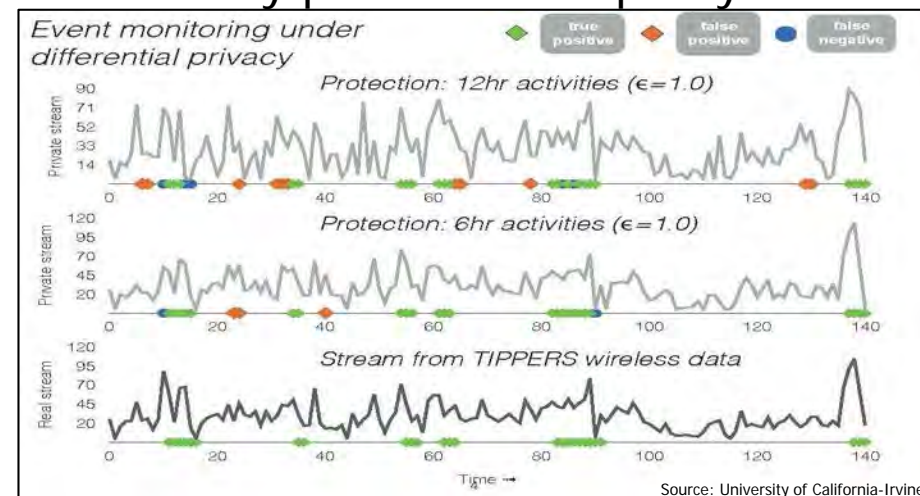
- Physical and virtual sensor feeds
- API for rapid creation of privacy preserving apps that integrate with building sensor data
- Integration of diverse privacy-preserving compute & storage technologies

Building concierge



Source: University of California-Irvine

Privacy-protected occupancy data



Source: University of California-Irvine



www.darpa.mil

Security, Big Data & Algorithmic Accountability

**The NSF Secure & Trustworthy
Computing Program**

Jeremy Epstein, Deputy Division Director
Computer and Network Systems



NSF research programs in Big Data . . .




Encompass Research, Cyberinfrastructure, Education and Training, and Community Building

Cover algorithmic, statistical, and mathematical foundations of data science; new techniques, technologies, and methodologies, including hardware and software approaches; and innovative uses of data for scientific discovery and action

Similar to SaTC, Big Data projects cut across divisions and directorates at NSF



 Big Data is transforming research in all areas of science and engineering, cybersecurity included

 The accumulation of large amounts of personal data by government, companies, and other organizations has important implication for the privacy and security of personal data

Recent projects & workshops at the intersection of **SaTC** and **Big Data**



Secure Data-Intensive Computing on Hybrid Clouds



Privacy Preserving Computation in Big Data Clouds



Workshop: Advancing ethics for trustworthy cyberspace and data analytics

Secure Data-Intensive Computing on Hybrid Clouds



Award Number: 1223495
Indiana University;
XiaoFeng Wang & Geoffrey Fox
2012; Small; \$500,000 for 5 years

Data-intensive computations traditionally has been done on individual organizations' internal systems due to concerns with low-cost public clouds adequately protecting sensitive user data

For cloud-based solutions to be practical, privacy concerns must be addressed

Challenge: existing cryptographic techniques tend to be too heavy-weight to manage large amounts of data

Solution: develop privacy-aware MapReduce system that partitions components across public/private clouds according to security levels required by data, in way that is efficient and secure

Project involves industry collaborators, and advances may be useful for wide range of computing jobs (e.g., commercial data analysis; DNA analysis; intrusion detection)



Privacy Preserving Computation in Big Data Clouds




Award Number: 1564097
Georgia Tech Research Corporation
Ling Liu & Calton Pu
2016 Medium; \$1,199,999 for 5 years

Privacy is vital to freedom of creativity and innovation, and must be protected if we are to achieve maximum benefits from harnessing big data

For cloud-based solutions to be practical, privacy concerns must be addressed

Challenge: the ability to perform efficient big data computations in the cloud has great potential for data analytics related to health, advertising, and other domains, but there are many concerns with user privacy

Solution: The PrivacyGuard project is a practical framework that seeks to enhance privacy-preserving distributed computation by creating algorithms, systems, and tools that guarantee end-to-end privacy throughout a data analytic job 

- Designing formal mechanisms for privacy requirements for data release (e.g., associating data release with usage framework to restrict the analyses that may operate)
- Developing set of guards intended to audit and enforce compliance during analysis
- Devising proactive strategy to prevent information leakages associated with mining output

Integration of research with curriculum development of Georgia Institute of Technology contributes to ensuring future data scientists are aware of privacy



Workshop: Advancing ethics for trustworthy cyberspace and data analytics



Award Number: 1623445
Virginia Tech
Susan Sterett & Kelly Joyce
2016 Workshop; \$47,455

Big data analytics centers have the potential to address a broad set of problems (e.g., health disparities, natural disasters; social stability in urban settings) At the heart of many of these problems are central ethical questions related to privacy, inequalities, validity, and use

Challenge: Collaboration between users and developers of new analytic tools is important for creating meaningful ethical practices; however, a disconnect exists between developers and users



Solution: Hold a workshop that brings together a diverse set of stakeholders with different perspectives, (e.g., developers; ethnographers of scientific practices; users), with goal of building framework for big data creation that emphasizes consideration of ethical issues



USACM Seven Principles for Algorithmic Transparency and Accountability

1. Awareness
2. Access and redress
3. Accountability
4. Explanation
5. Data Provenance
6. Auditability
7. Validation and Testing



Questions?

Jeremy Epstein

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Directorate of Computer & Information Science & Engineering

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Big Data & Data Analytics for Security

Dr. Steven E. King

Deputy Director, Cyber Technology
Office of the Assistance Secretary of Defense
(Research & Engineering)

Approved for public release; OSD Case # 15-S-1708



Data Analytics Assessment Overview

Problem: There is currently no standard way to implement and assess performance for data analytics

- Heterogeneous data sources/algorithms without ground truth
- Hard to know what capability is being purchased with few means to assess performance of service
- Dynamic mission space with changing requirements

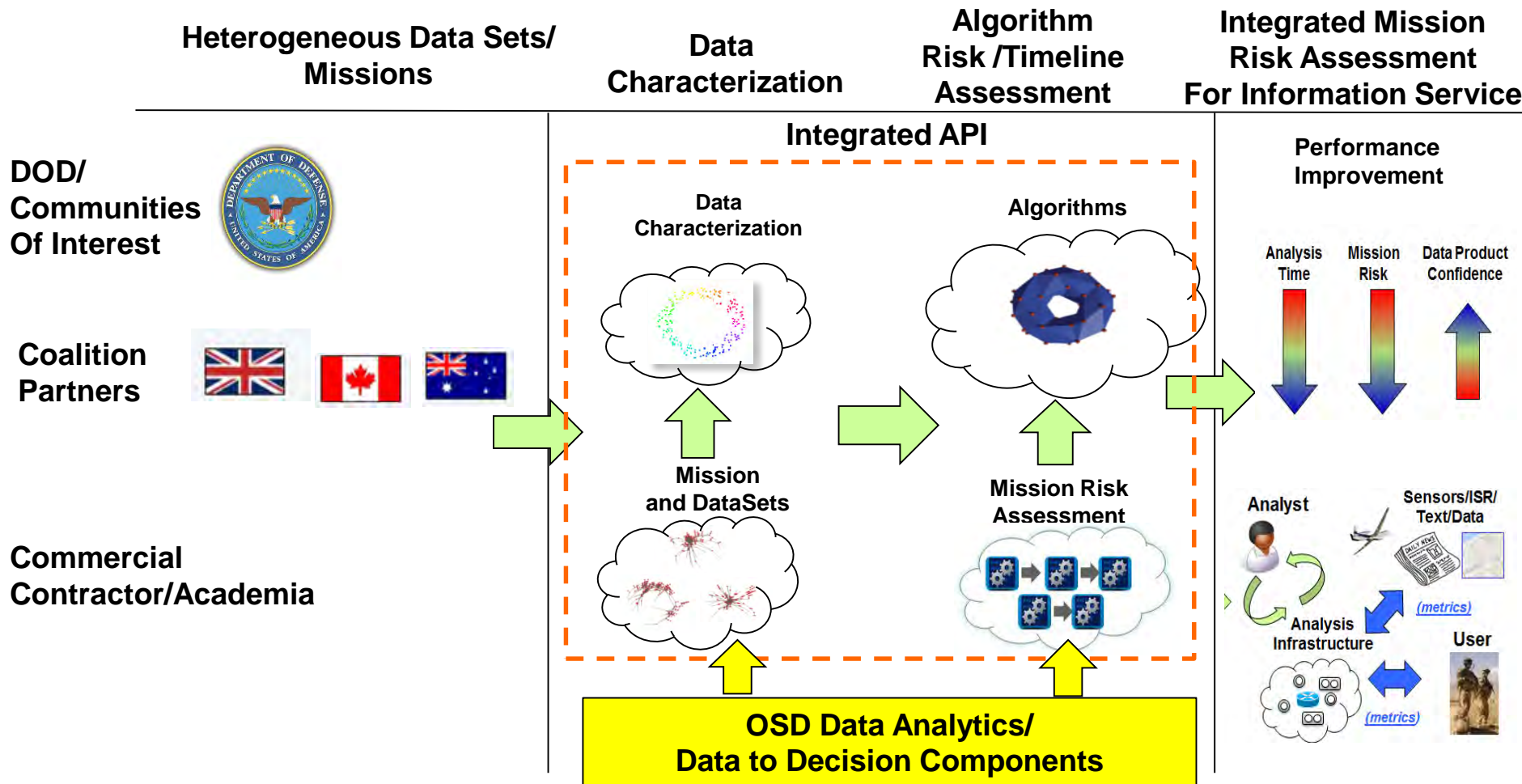
Solution: Data analytics framework

- Standard data models with ground truth
- Development framework to standardize risk analytics on information sources, algorithms, and processing
- Adaptable framework that can change as mission requirements change

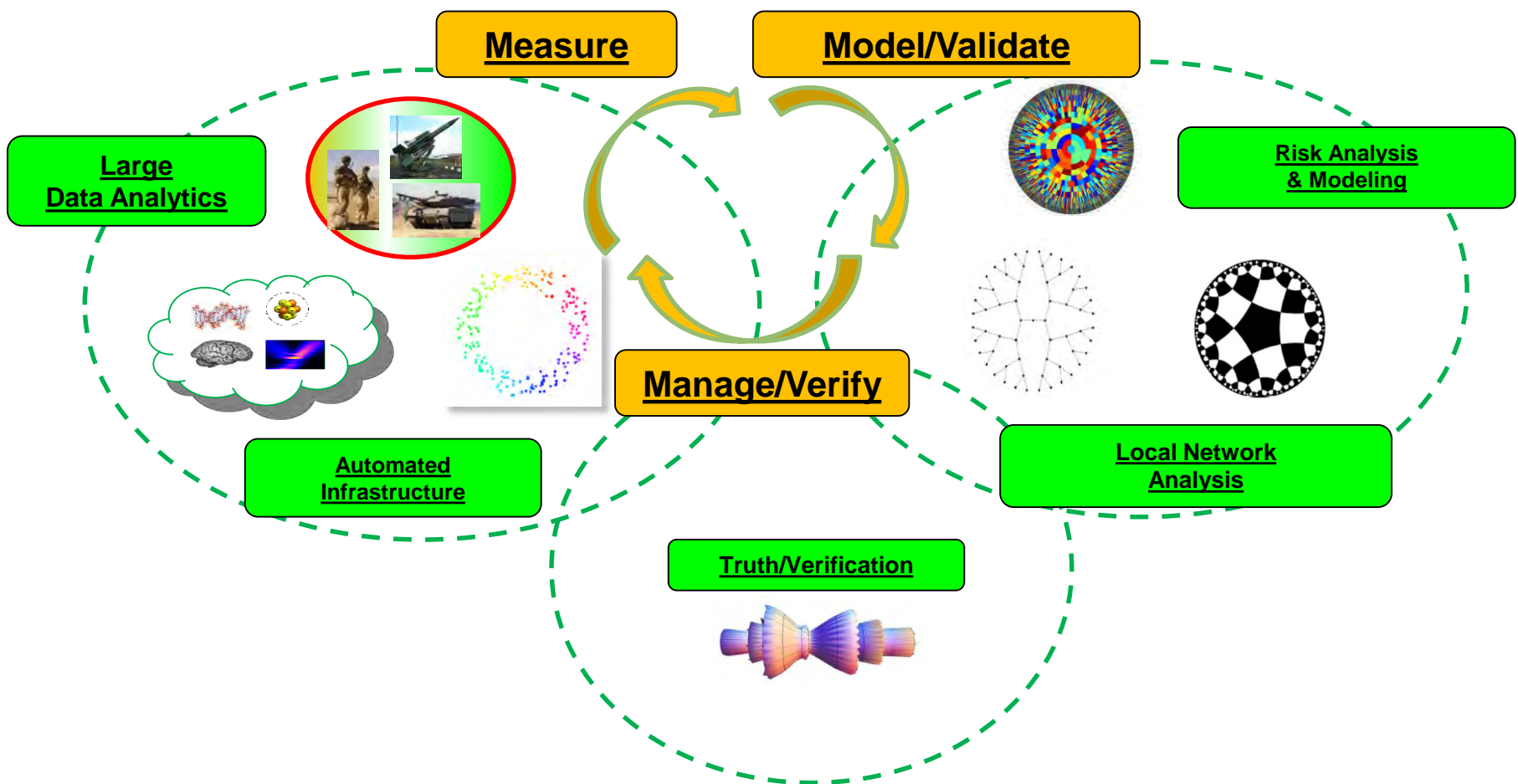


Data Analytics Performance Assessment

Implementation and assessment of information service can be standardized to assess overall mission performance



Integrated modeling, validation, verification, and management can characterize mission performance with advanced data models

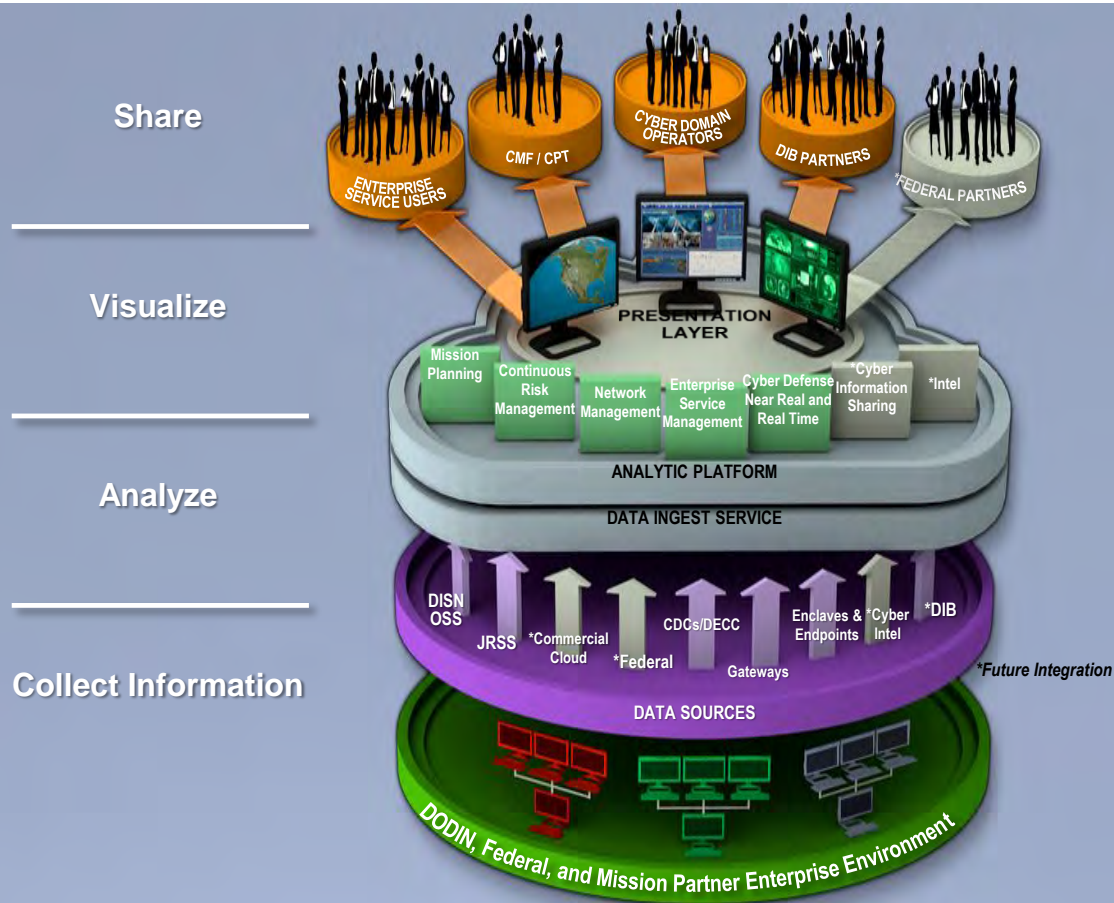


Transforming Cyber SA with Big Data

- Enables situational awareness across Defensive Cyber Operations (DCO) and DoDIN Operations domains
- Correlates across the perimeter, regional, & endpoint data sources to include threat intelligence
- Common platform for shared analytics
- Complements real-time incident and event management for more complete picture

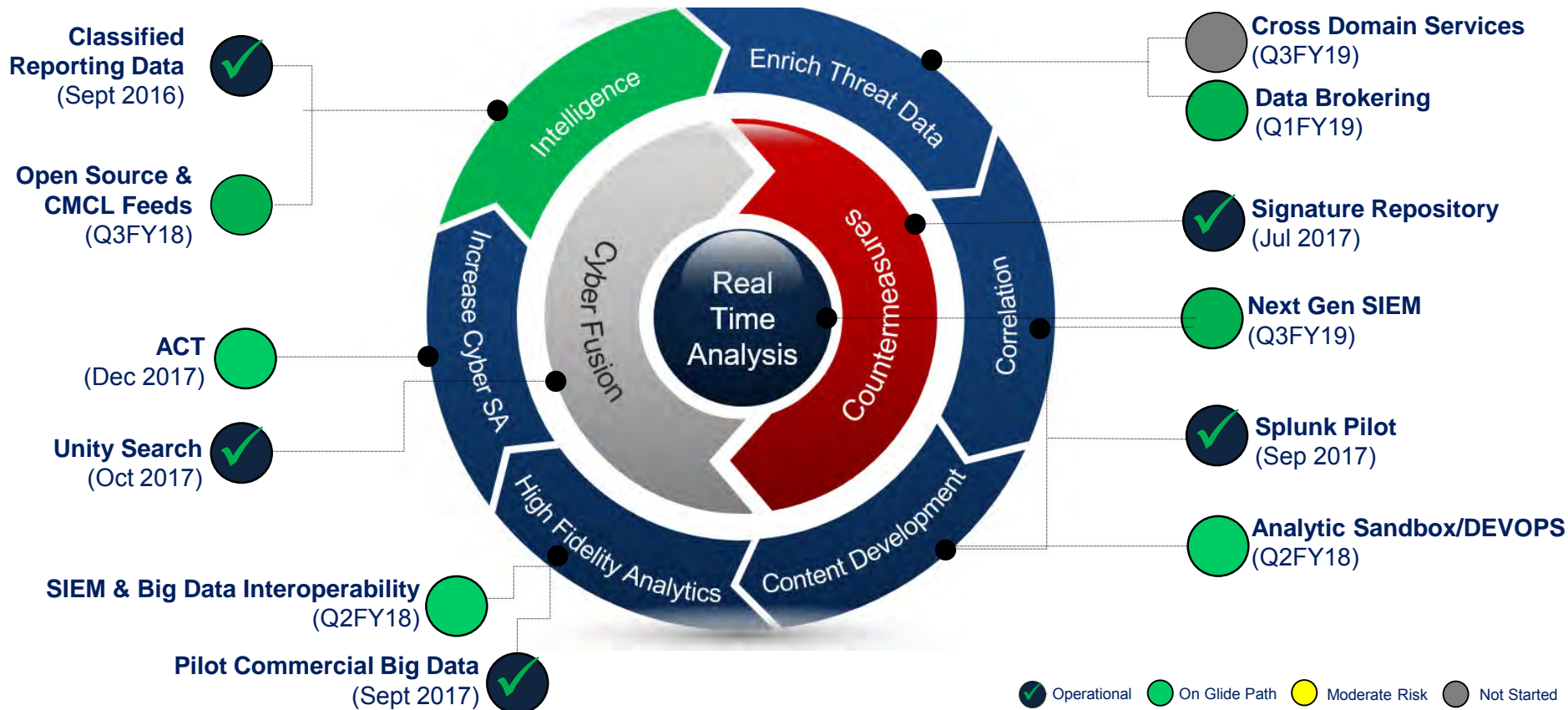
Quick Facts

- 3 operational instances – NIPR, SIPR, & Private Secret Enclave
- 1 year ATO with conditions under RMF
- Many existing production analytics
- 24 different data sets ingested
- 1680+ active users across all DoD services
- Over 930 collaborative developers





Cyber Situational Awareness Alignment to Cyber Strategy





Cyber S&T Vision Research Areas

Strong foundations and disruptive innovations that create surprise, shape the fight, and ensure decisive advantage

Behavioral Cyber Science



Self-Securing Systems



Precise Cyber Effects



Selected Typing Rules.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Obj} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_i : \tau_i \quad i \in [1..n]}{\Gamma \vdash \langle x_1 : e_1, \dots, x_n : e_n \rangle : \{x_i : \tau_i\}_{i \in [1..n]}^*} \quad \text{PropA} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \delta \quad \delta <: \{x : \tau\}}{\Gamma \vdash e.x : \tau} \\ \text{StrD} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \text{string} \quad \Gamma \vdash y : \text{number}}{\Gamma \vdash ((y \ggg 0) < x.\text{length} ? x.y : @.\text{string}) : \text{string}} \\ \text{Scope} \quad \frac{\Phi(x) = \tau}{\Gamma, [\Phi]_c \vdash x : \tau} \quad \text{RecScope} \quad \frac{x \notin \text{dom}(\Phi) \quad \Gamma \vdash x : \tau}{\Gamma, [\Phi]_s \vdash x : \tau} \quad \text{Assign} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 = e_2 : \tau} \\ \text{With} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \{x : \tau\} \quad \Gamma, [x : \tau]_o \vdash s : \text{undefined}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{with}(e)s : \text{undefined}} \quad \text{MetDef} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{function } \langle \text{this}, \bar{x} \rangle \{s\} : (p, \bar{\alpha}) \rightarrow \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{function } (\bar{x}) \{s\} : \bar{\alpha}[p] \rightarrow \tau} \\ \text{FunCall} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash}{\Gamma \vdash} \end{array}$$

Mathematical Foundations

"Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program."

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